

Easement

Capsule Summary of The Maryland Inn (AA-407)

Constructed at the corner of Duke of Gloucester and Main Streets at Church Circle, the building known as the Maryland Inn was built in the years between 1772 and 1782. Prominently situated on the historic lot laid out for use by the Drummer of the Town, the Maryland Inn is the only eighteenth century Annapolis inn still in operation since the 1780's. A popular lodging place for Maryland legislators, the building was renovated in the years between 1869 and 1877 with Second Empire detailing. The building stands as an excellent illustration of architectural growth and change, while retaining its original use as an inn.

Originally built between 1772 and 1782¹ and added onto and altered in 1868-1877,² the Maryland Inn is an impressive and towering flatiron brick structure which occupies one of the most prominent sites in Historic Annapolis. The 3-1/2-story Georgian building with Second Empire additions is located on the triangular lot of land formed by the intersection of Main Street and Duke of Gloucester Street at Church Circle. The building, having a combination L- and wedge-shaped footprint, presents a polygonal corner bay to the circle and steps out, via a series of projecting wall surfaces along Main Street and a flat wall surface along Duke of Gloucester Street. The 1860s addition is U-shaped in plan with a central courtyard area which was filled in between 1930 and 1954. It abuts the building at its southern end and further extends it along Main and Duke of Gloucester Streets.

¹According to the deed, the vacant lot was leased to Thomas Hyde in 1772 by Mathias Hammond; by 1782, the *Maryland Gazette* advertized that the property contained a three-story building.

²According to the deed of conveyance dated 1869, the three-story building was sold to Robert N. Fowler (The Maryland Hotel). Gray's New Map of Annapolis, dated 1877, shows the building, with its addition, occupying the entire lot.

2. Description of Physical Appearance

The Maryland Inn is situated on an 8,514 square foot lot between and at the head of Main and Duke of Gloucester Streets facing Church Circle. Settled on the lot formed by these circle spokes, the Inn building is in the shape of a flat iron. The building contains approximately 34,420 square feet spread over five separate levels and a basement area, but appears a four-story structure from the exterior; three stories of brick, stone and wood trim built in the 1770's, then a substantial three-story addition to the rear and a mansard top floor built 100 years later.

Given the good condition of the earliest construction and its preservation, the Inn was cited as a meritorious example of eighteenth century Colonial architecture in the National Historic District Site and Building Survey. Wedded to this distinctive Colonial flat iron shape, the complimentary addition expanded the facilities of the Inn and the whole was adorned by two porches in Victorian style giving access seven steps up to the main floor of the Inn.

The exterior wood trim colors, restored through scientific paint analysis to their original colors, now highlight the porches and compliment the brickwork, also recently repointed as necessary.

Restoration additionally included replacement of the standing seam metal roof over the entire structure, with the mansard fully restored.

Crowning the exterior of the Maryland Inn is the Victorian period eyrie, a one-room, windowed cupola giving view to the Historic Town, the Annapolis harbor and the Chesapeake Bay beyond.

The interior of the building also reflects the handsome marriage of the earlier Colonial to the Victorian period architecture, particularly on the main, or lobby-level floor. The narrow Colonial front portion has been restored to reveal original wood ceiling beams and original brick walls and window casements. The adjoining office areas are finished with chairrail and wainscot and crown moulding rims the ceiling. The original staircase behind leads to the upper three stories.

The main hotel lobby with original black and white marble floor and a smaller anterior parlour are in large part original to the Victorian era. Two banquet rooms, in addition, have been largely restored to their original character. The larger

contains a fireplace at each end, one which is original and used regularly, and the smaller room focuses on a non-working, but handsome fireplace with painted mantel and surround.

Of additional note on this floor is the central open staircase with a walnut-spindled bannister that curves to the second floor landing and to two floors above.

The upper stories contain forty-four hotel rooms, no two alike, as each is distinguished by its own floorplan and furnishings. The most noteworthy, perhaps, is the one-bedroom suite, named after the Inn's first owner, Thomas Hyde. The Hyde Suite is located in the front of the Colonial part of the building and access is now provided from the second story of the Main Street porch. The suite contains an original fireplace with a painted surround.

The lowest public operational level is six steps below street level and contains in particular two areas of primary historic significance. The first area is now used as the main hotel and public dining room, known as the Treaty of Paris Restaurant. The room contains two fireplaces, one of which, discovered in restoration, was authenticated as the largest kitchen fireplace in the building. The second fireplace at the other end of the room is used daily during the cold months.

The walls of this room are of original brick and windows open just to street level on the Duke of Gloucester Street side. Colonial reproductions by a local furniture maker and chair caner and the kitchen pots, tools and old china decorate the room.

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The second and most historic portion of the lower floor was discovered in just 1972 when existing employee lockerrooms and a storage facility were torn out. The work revealed for the first time in generations the original stone foundation walls. Wood joists lying between several courses of bricks supported a wood floor over which a concrete slab had been poured, and on top of that, asphalt tile. All of these layers concealed the original floor of brick which was carefully replaced; old bricks preserved and used to restore the damaged walls and original chimney arch.

It was discovered subsequently that this room had been known in Colonial times as the King of France Tavern, operated by a Miss Sarah Ball, as confirmed by newspaper accounts in the Maryland Gazette. Today, the room is known by the same name and the King of France Tavern has been hosting since 1972 many of the nation's most celebrated jazz musicians.

Easement

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY

Inventory No. AA-407

=====

1. Name of Property

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historic name Maryland Hotel; McCullough's Hotel

other names Hotel St. George; Maryland Inn

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2. Location

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street & number Church Circle at Main Street not for publication

city or town Annapolis vicinity _____

state Maryland code _____ county Anne Arundel code _____

zip code 21401

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

N/A

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4. National Park Service Certification

N/A

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing Noncontributing

<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	Total

Is this property listed in the National Register?

Yes ☒ Name of Listing Annapolis Historic District

No ☐

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Hotel</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Apartments</u>
	<u>Offices</u>
	<u>Restaurant</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Hotel</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Offices</u>
	<u>Restaurant</u>

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Georgian

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

roof Slate Shingles

walls Flemish bond brick

Eight course American bond brick

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property.) See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

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8. Statement of Significance
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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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Maps and Drawings

Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, Charles Magnus, 1864, Reproduced, 1967.
Church Circle, Annapolis, MD, ca. 1790. Watercolor by C. Milburn.
Gray's New Map of Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, MD., 1877.
Hopkins, G.M. Map of Annapolis, 1878.
Map of Annapolis, Southern Map Company, Baltimore, MD., 1905.
Plan of Annapolis, Geo. H. Shafer, 25 July 1718.
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1885, 1891, 1896, 1897, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1921, 1930, 1954.

Photographs

Hayman Collection, 1920ca-1930ca. Record Group SC1406. Annapolis, Maryland: Maryland State Archives.

Mame Warren Collection, 1859-1910. Record Group SC985. Annapolis, Maryland: Maryland State Archives.

Photographic Collection at the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

City Directories

Mullin-Kille and Capital-Gazette City Directory of Annapolis, MD.
Ohio: Mullin-Kille; Evening Capital; and the Maryland
Gazette, 1949.

Polk's City Directory of Annapolis, MD. New York: R.L. Polk and
Co., 1928, 1954.

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Maryland Inn, whose address is designated as Church Circle at Main Street occupies Parcel 724 on Tax Map 4-6.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Maryland Inn has been associated with Parcel 724, historically known as the Drummer's Lot, since its construction in 1772-1782.

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11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Kim Williams & L. Trieschmann/Architectural Historians
organization Traceries date June 27, 1994
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone (301) 656-5283
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815

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12. Property Owner

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name Historic Inns of Annapolis
street & number Church Circle at Main St. telephone 410-263-2641
city or town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401

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ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Section 7 Page 1 Church Circle at Main Street
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Originally built between 1772 and 1782¹ and added onto and altered in 1868-1877,² the Maryland Inn is an impressive and towering flatiron brick structure which occupies one of the most prominent sites in Historic Annapolis. The 3-1/2-story Georgian building with Second Empire additions is located on the triangular lot of land formed by the intersection of Main Street and Duke of Gloucester Street at Church Circle. The building, having a combination L- and wedge-shaped footprint, presents a polygonal corner bay to the circle and steps out, via a series of projecting wall surfaces along Main Street and a flat wall surface along Duke of Gloucester Street. The 1860s addition is U-shaped in plan with a central courtyard area which was filled in between 1930 and 1954. It abuts the building at its southern end and further extends it along Main and Duke of Gloucester Streets.

The building is set upon a stone foundation,³ has brick walls laid in Flemish bond with brick stringcourses, and is covered with a mansard roof, clad with decorative slate shingles.⁴ A wood cornice with a molded profile separates the brick wall surfaces from the mansard roof addition; the five courses of stretchers at the cornice level indicates that the walls were slightly raised during the alteration of the original gable roof. Two brick chimneys with corbelled caps project from the center of the roof of the original section of the building, while at least three other chimneys and a cupola designed in an Italianate style rises from the 1860s addition. The window openings diminish in size and ornamentation

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²According to the deed of conveyance dated 1869, the three-story building was sold to Robert N. Fowler (The Maryland Hotel). Gray's New Map of Annapolis, dated 1877, shows the building, with its addition, occupying the entire lot.

³ Although the foundation appears on the exterior to be part brick and part stone, written sources indicate that the foundation, visible in the basement, is a 2-1/2-foot thick wall made of stone hauled by boat down from the Susquehanna River ("History in the Basement," *The Washington Post*, Panorama Section, November 25, 1971).

⁴ According to the 1794 watercolor of Church Circle attributed to C. Milbourne, as well as the 1858 Sachse Birds Eye View of Annapolis, the building was originally covered with a cross gable roof, with the projecting central gable on the Duke of Gloucester Street elevation. The mansard was added to the building during the 1860s addition and alterations.

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from the first story to the third story.

The Church Circle elevation of the building primarily includes the corner bay. According to the 1794 watercolor of Church Circle attributed to C. Milbourne, the corner bay of the Maryland Inn was originally a three-story polygonal structure surmounted by a balustrade; the gable roof of the main section of the building rose above and behind the corner bay. As a result of the 1869-1877 additions and alterations to the inn, the corner bay is covered with a mansard roof, making it 3-1/2 stories tall and equal in height to the main block of the building. The bay which faces the circle has a single door opening in the first story and window openings in the upper levels. The 9-light wood replacement door is set within a recessed alcove with a stone sill and is framed by an applied wood surround with sidelights, dating from the 1970s restoration of the building. This wood surround features fluted Tuscan pilasters, located on either side of the door and sidelights, and supports a denticulated molded cornice.

Separating the first story from the second story and the second story from the third story are brick stringcourses. The second and third stories both feature 6/6 windows with altered brick lintels; the second story window is longer than the third story window. The attic level has a 2/2 segmental-arched window set within a segmental-arched wood surround and built into the mansard roof.

The Main Street elevation of the building consists of four projecting sections and the 1869-1877 addition. Each of the sections extend down Main Street, increasing in an irregular plan: the first section (actually the side wall to the corner bay) is one bay wide with one window opening on each story; the second section which projects off of this first section is two bays wide; the third section is only slightly projected from the second section, but is a longer four bay-wide wall surface; and the fourth section (actually the foot of the L in the L-shaped footprint) projects significantly from the third section. The intersection of the third and fourth sections is articulated with a double-story porch which is set within the corner and extends along both wall surfaces. This fourth section, abutted by the 1869-1877 addition, is a five-bay, 4-1/2-story extension to the south.

Each of these sections are described in greater detail below.

Section 1: This single-bay section has a window opening on each

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story. On the first story is a large 20-light, fixed replacement window with a low-pitched triangular surround. The second and third story windows have 6/6 sash and jack-arched brick lintels; like in the bay, the second story window is longer than the third story window.

Section 2: This two-bay wide section has two 4/4 window openings on the first story and single 6/6 windows at the second and third stories. The first story windows are surrounded by similar low-pitched triangular wood frames as described above. Like the windows elsewhere on this elevation, the second story window is longer than the simplistic third story window.

Section 3: This third section is the longest of the four sections; its intersection with the fourth section formally presents an entry to the building along Main Street and is, visually, the principal section of the elevation, and of the building. The first story has three openings, including a door converted into a window and two long and narrow windows. The converted door, located at the southeast end of this section of the elevation, has a three-light transom and a wood frame surrounding the opening. The two windows, next to the former door towards the north, are both set within wood frames with low-pitched triangular surrounds and are filled with 6/6 sash.

The second story features three single entries and a 6/6 window. The entries contain wood doors and are ornamented with single light transoms and square edged surrounds. The 6/6 wood sash window is finished with a wood sill, plain surrounds, and jack-arched lintels. The third story has four 6/6 windows with jack-arched brick lintels. The brickwork around the second window from the circle on this section has been altered, including the lintel which is a row of stretcher bricks.

Section 4: This section includes the northeast elevation facing Main Street as well as the northwest elevation, which projecting from the third section, faces Church Circle. The northeast section, originally several bays wide, is currently abutted by the 1869-1877 addition, exposing only one of the original bays. This bay has windows in each of the three stories. Like the other windows along this elevation, the first story has a 6/6 window with a low-pitched triangular surround, while the second and third stories have two 6/6 windows with brick jack-arched lintels and wood sills. The northwest elevation, facing the circle, is two

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bays wide and features, most prominently, a double entry door into the inn. This entry, part of the 1869-1877 addition, has double wood doors with wood panelling on the lower level and arched glazed panes on the upper half. The double door is surrounded by an architrave surround, featuring fluted doric pilasters with fluted wood brackets supporting the denticulated architrave. An etched glass, single-light, narrow transom with rounded ends, surmounts the doors and is framed by the architrave. (The transom, with round knobs on the interior, can be manually removed) The second and third story windows have 6/6 sash with jack-arched lintels.

A double-story, L-shaped porch decorates and announces the entry to the inn along Main Street. This porch extends along the northwest elevation of the fourth section and the northeast elevation of the third section. It is raised upon a brick base and features, on both levels, pairs of narrow chamfered wood columns, and a flat scroll-sawn balustrade extending between them. This porch appears to have been rebuilt during the 1970s restoration of the building and differs from the porch found along the Duke of Gloucester Street elevation.

All four of the sections are covered by a continuous, though also stepped, mansard roof with equally spaced segmental-arched 2/2 dormer windows set within segmental-arched wood surrounds.

The 1869-1877 Addition: This five-bay, 4-1/2-story addition is U-shaped in plan with the two wings running along Main Street and Duke of Gloucester Street and offering a formerly open courtyard towards the south. The northeastern elevation of the addition abuts the fourth section of the building and extends south along Main Street. The addition features varied groups of openings on the first and second stories and a row of single windows on the third and fourth stories. The first story consists of a central entry door which descends to the basement level from the street and is flanked by two windows. The windows closest to the door are 6/6 with brick lintels; those towards the ends of the addition are 12-light fixed windows with applied wood surrounds and a broken pediment supported by fluted pilasters. These Colonial Revival window surrounds date from the 1970s renovation.

The second story of the addition similarly consists of a central entry flanked by two windows. The central door opens onto a narrow balcony and has a wood architrave surround ornamented by fluted

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brackets, nebuly, and projecting panels.⁵ The flanking windows are filled with 6/6 sash and have brick lintels. The third story features a row of five 6/6 windows with brick lintels. The fourth story is only four bays long with four 6/6 windows. The mansard roof above the cornice has four segmental-arched 2/2 dormer windows with an end chimney projecting between the center two windows.

Unlike the Main Street elevation which extends back via a series of stepped sections, the Duke of Gloucester Street elevation consists of one long wall surface with openings placed rhythmically, although not totally equally, along the elevation wall. The main and original block of the building is nine bays long on this elevation; the 1869-1877 addition is five bays long.

The foundation of the building is clearly visible along this side wall at the basement level. Here, piers of rubble stone and buttressed brick alternate in no coherent order. Although difficult to ascertain, it appears that later brick infill and brick buttresses were built to further enhance the structural support of the stone foundation. Above this foundation is the first story, divided into bays by single window, several door openings, and features a one-story wooden porch. The porch, occupying the seventh through ninth bay from Church Circle, is raised upon a brick pier foundation, infilled with brick walls recessed behind the piers, and has six wood Tuscan columns supporting a flat porch roof above a molded wood cornice with stylized egg and dart ornament. A wooden balustrade with turned wood balusters extends between the columns at the base level, while a frieze board with incised cross motif decorates the upper level. The porch is reached by a set of brick steps leading up from the northern end. Behind the porch in the seventh bay is a single, 9-light, cross-panel wood door. The door and its transom are set within an architrave surround featuring pilasters with heavy wood brackets. To the southeast of the door and included under the porch are two long, 6/6 windows with low-pitched triangular surrounds. To the north of the door and not included under the porch are three more long, 6/6 windows with similar surrounds. Further towards Church Circle and occupying the second and third bays are two windows with similar surrounds, but filled with 4/4 sash. The first bay from Church Circle has a 20-light fixed

⁵Originally, the central entry was accessible from the street by a portico or stair.

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window, altered during the 20th century.

The second and third stories of the Duke of Gloucester Street elevation have nine 6/6 windows with jack-arched lintels. The attic level similarly has nine windows; here they are 2/2 segmental arched dormers, identical to the dormers found on the Main Street elevation.

The Duke of Gloucester Street elevation of the addition is five bays long and 4-1/2-stories tall (a sixth bay extends towards the south on the first three stories). The first story (really a raised basement level) has a central door flanked by windows. The door is a nine-light, cross-panel wood door which descends from street into the basement via a set of stairs. The upper stories feature long, 6/6 windows on the second story, and shorter 6/6 windows on the third and fourth stories. Segmental-arched dormers decorate the attic level of the addition.

The southeast rear elevation of the building consists of the rear walls of both wings of the U-shaped addition. These walls, which rise above the lower buildings around them, present a strictly utilitarian appearance--windows are set into blank wall surfaces with no trim or decorative detailing. In general, the windows which are visible from street level, are filled with 6/6 sash. Some alterations can be found, including a 2/2 window and an enlarged casement window.

Located on the roof of the 1869-1877 addition is a Italiante style cupola. Ornamented with metal corbels and brackets, the mansard roof has a bolection top cornice and a ogee base cornice. Each elevation of the cupola is pierced by two 4/4 rounded arch window openings separated by recessed panels.

The interior of the Maryland Inn has undergone numerous renovations, creating an irregular floor plan. The first floor of the building contains the hotel lobby, management offices, restrooms, and two conference rooms. The square-shaped lobby has a black and white marble floor edged with an 8-inch baseboard that has a quadrant bead base and a multi-beaded cap. The multi-beaded chair rail is set approximately 4-feet above the floor. The windows and entry openings have multi-beaded casements. The plaster ceiling, edged with multi-beaded crown molding, is ornamented with a plaster medallion applied above the chandelier. A hotel desk or counter has been installed on the northeast side of

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the lobby, and is entered through the offices to the southeast. The opening for the counter is enframed by a contemporary broken pediment with fluted pilasters.

The surrounding corridors, conference rooms, and sitting room have similar baseboards, casements, chair rails, and crown molding. Evidence of replacement baseboard can be seen in the sitting room along the contemporary interior walls that create the office space and enclose the elevator shaft. A thin supporting, fluted metal column, with a Corinthian capital, can be found near the center of the sitting room. A quarter-flight stair, located along an interior wall at the front of the fourth section, is ornamented with a fancy turned newel, turned balusters, and scrolled stringers. A wider quarter-flight stair, located at the rear of the fourth section, proceeds to the third floor and is similarly ornamented.

The second and third floors have a total of 39 sleeping rooms. The sleeping rooms and the basement were not included in the survey.

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Constructed at the corner of Duke of Gloucester and Main Streets at Church Circle, the building known as the Maryland Inn was built in the years between 1772 and 1782. Prominently situated on the historic lot laid out for use by the Drummer of the Town, the Maryland Inn is the only eighteenth century Annapolis inn still in operation since the 1780's. A popular lodging place for Maryland legislators, the building was renovated in the years between 1869 and 1877 with Second Empire detailing. The building stands as an excellent illustration of architectural growth and change, while retaining its original use as an inn.

Set aside specifically for the use of the "Drummer of the Town" by the Mayor's Court, Lot 49 served as the designated location for "the beating of the drum and keeping the Gate."⁶ At a request before the Mayor's Court, Colonel Philemon Lloyd, the owner of the property in 1718, asked that the lot "heretofore set aside for the use of the Drummer of the Town" be surveyed by James Stoddert.⁷

Following the death of her father in 1732, Henrietta Maria Lloyd inherited all of Lots 48, 49, and 50.⁸ Following the death of her first husband in 1737, Lloyd married Daniel Dulany, the elder. Daniel Dulany, born in Ireland, came to Maryland in 1703. He served as Attorney General, Judge of Admiralty, Commissary-General, and was a member of the Provincial Council.⁹

As a wedding present, the property on Church Street was conveyed by Daniel Dorsey to Henrietta Maria Chew, the daughter of Samuel and Henrietta Lloyd Chew. Henrietta Chew, born 1730, had married Edward Dulany on February 18, 1748. Dulany, born in 1718, was the son of Caleb Dulany was an attorney.¹⁰ Prior to the Dulany's relocation to Newport, Rhode Island, the property was leased to Nathan Waters for 99 years.

In 1772, Thomas Hyde of Severn, a respected merchant and civic

⁶Annapolis City Records, Folio 33. 1757-1765.

⁷Mayor's Court Proceedings, Liber B Folio 40, 1720.

⁸Robert Harry McIntire. Annapolis Maryland Families. (Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1979), p. 433.

⁹McIntire, p. 208.

¹⁰McIntire, p. 198.

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leader, acquired a 99-year lease on the property from Nathan Waters. Hyde proceeded to build the flatiron portion of the building, planned for the accommodation of visitors to Annapolis. The building was advertised in the *Maryland Gazette* in 1782 and 1789: "Elegant brick house adjoining Church Circle, 100 feet front, three-stories high, 22 rooms, 20 fireplaces, 2 kitchens. Rooms mostly large and well finished, and is one of the first houses in the State for a house of entertainment, for which purpose it was originally intended."¹¹ When Henrietta Maria Dulany passed away, the lots were devised between her daughters, Mary Paca and Margaret Bordley. The northwestern most portion of the Dulany property, including Lot 49, was now in the possession of the Bordleys.¹²

Margaret Chew had married John Beale Bordley in 1751. Following her death in Chestertown, Pennsylvania in November 1773, the Church Street property was devised to her oldest surviving son, Matthias Bordley, born about 1757.¹³ By 1782, Matthias Bordley conveyed ownership of Lot 49 to Thomas Hyde.¹⁴

Upon the death of Hyde in 1795, Lot 95 was devised to Sarah Walls, the daughter of Hyde's sister, Elizabeth Walls.¹⁵ Sarah Walls Clements owned the land until her death in 1826, when it was bequeathed to her niece, Elizabeth H. Bowie, the wife of Thomas H. Bowie. According to the deed of conveyance, the property, called the Tan Yard, was occupied by Mrs. Robinson, who operated it as a boarding house.¹⁶ When Elizabeth Bowie died in Baltimore in 1846, T. Parkin Scott and H. Ray Bowie were appointed Trustees to sell. By 1855, Jacob C. Howard and his wife, Araminta, purchased the portion of the lot known as 217-219 Main Street.

¹¹"To be Rented." *Maryland Gazette*. January 26, 1782 and September 1, 1789.

¹²Liber DD 6 Folio 651

¹³McIntire, p. 68.

¹⁴Liber DD 6 Folio 651

¹⁵Will Liber 36

¹⁶Will Liber 39 Folio 278

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-407

Section 8 Page 3

Church Circle at Main Street
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

=====

In 1863, Jacob C. Howard and his wife Araminta sold the property and the boarding house to Hiram McCullough. The boarding house known then as McCullough's Hotel, was conveyed in 1869 to Robert Fowler by Frank N. Stockett, who was appointed trustee by decree of the Circuit Court. It was during the ownership of Fowler that the building was renovated by the construction of the mansard roof and a rear addition. According to a deed of mortgage between Robert Fowler and Patrick Gallagher, the property was referred to for the first time as the Maryland Hotel.¹⁷ By 1890, the mortgage, now owned by Henry James, was in default and the property was sold to Hazeltine G. Vickery and Isaac S. George for \$12,500.00.

After three years of ownership, the boarding house, now known as the Hotel St. George, was conveyed for \$16,000.00 to Luther H. Gadd and George T. Melvin. In 1901, Gadd conveyed his half interest to Melvin for \$20,000.00. Melvin maintained the Maryland Hotel until 1915, when it was sold for \$35,000.00 to Frank J. Kadam, who immediately conveyed it to J. Norman Smith. By World War I the building was obsolete and many of the rooms were converted into offices and apartments.

Following several conveyances and defaulted mortgages, the property was sold to Bernard J. Wiegard in 1931. Wiegard, born in 1889, was a Captain in the United States Army in World War I. Following his service in the war, Wiegard worked as a realtor and insurance broker.¹⁸ As stated in his will in 1931, the property was conveyed to his wife Annie Laurie Pippin. Annie Wiegard sold the building to the Maryland Hotel Corporation in 1933.

During the early 20th century, the property was conveyed several times among the directors and trustees of the Maryland Hotel Corporation, which was dissolved in 1953. In 1961, the Drummer's Lot, Incorporated purchased the hotel, and by 1968 conveyed it to Richard J. Donohoe and Paul Pearson, trustees for the Annapolis Land Company. Aware of the building's historical significance, the Annapolis Land Company, now known as Historic Inns of Annapolis, Inc., began restorations in the 1970s that was designed to retain the building's colonial fashion, and adapted its historic

¹⁷Liber SH 7 Folio 426

¹⁸McIntire, p. 762.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-407

Section 8 Page 4

Church Circle at Main Street
name of property
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county and state

=====

accommodations to modern requirements. The Maryland Inn continues to operate as a hotel, providing 39 sleeping rooms, hotel office space, a restaurant, two small meeting rooms, and space for a real estate office.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-407

Church Circle at Main Street
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

=====

Historic Period Theme: Architecture, Landscape Architecture
and Community Planning

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period: Rural Agrarian Intensification,
1680-1815

Agricultural-
Industrial Transition, 1815-1870

Resource Type(s): Standing Structure

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-407

Church Circle at Main Street
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

=====
Chain of Title for Church Circle at Main Street:

- 1718: Philemon Lloyd named as owner of Lots 48 and 49,
Stoddert Survey.
- 1721: Philemon Lloyd "pray'd Renewment of his Lott of
Land...heretofore laid out for the Drummer of the Town."
Mayor's Court Deeds Liber B Folio 40
- 1732-1738: Philemon Lloyd died and bequeathed it to daughter,
Henrietta Maria Chew Dulany.
- 1748: Henrietta and Daniel Dulany to Edward and Henrietta
Dorsey.
Liber RB 3 Folio 6
- 1758: Lease of part of lot 49 for 99 years to Nathan Waters.
Liber BB 2 Folio 132
- 1762: Will of Henrietta Dorsey bequeaths property to daughter,
Henrietta Maria Dorsey, a minor, but if she should die
before reaching her majority, the property is to go to
the testator's mother, Henrietta Maria Dulany.
Liber 31 Folio 609
- 1765: Will of Henrietta Maria Dulany bequeaths to daughters,
Margaret Bordley and Maria Paca
Liber 34 Folio 8
Probate June 7, 1766
- 1772: Assignment of lease from Nathan Waters to Thomas Hyde
Liber IB'3 Folio 284
- 1772: William Mary Paca versus John Beale Bordley and wife
Margaret. Writ of Petition and Judgment Rendered for the
Partition of property inherited from Henrietta Dulany.
Provincial Court Judgement Liber DD 18 Folio 527
- 1782: Assignment of rights to inherit lots from John Beale
Bordley to son, Matthias Bordley.
Liber DD 6 Folio 651
- 1782: Conveyance from Matthias Bordley to Thomas Hyde.
Part of lot 49

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-407

Church Circle at Main Street
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

- =====
- 1795: Will of Thomas Hyde to Sarah Walls, daughter of his
sister Elizabeth Walls.
Wills Liber 36, ca. 1795
- 1826: Will of Sarah Wall clements to her niece, Elizabeth H.
Bowie, wife of Thomas H. Bowie.
Property occupied by Mrs. Robinson as a boarding house.
Wills Liber 39 Folio 278
- pre1855: T. Parkin Scott and H. Ray Bowie, Trustees in chancery
for the sale of the real estate of Elizabeth Bowie,
deceased, conveyed to Jacob C. Howard and wife, Araminta.
- 1855: Jacob C. and Araminta Howard to Hiram McCullough.
Property occupied by Passmore McCullough.
Liber NHG 4 Folio 464
- 1863: Confirmatory Deed of Sale
Liber NHG 11 Folio 2
- 1869: Conveyance from Frank N. Stockett, Trustee, to Robert N.
Fowler.
Equity Case: Henry M. Owings vs. Hiram McCullough
Liber SH 3 Folio 299
- 1890: Foreclosure on mortgage of Robert N. Fowler to Henry
James
Equity Case 1446
Liber SH 22 Folio 263
- 1891: Henry James to Hazeltine G. Vickery and Isaac S. George
Liber SH 39 Folio 95
- 1894: Hazeltine G. Vickery and Isaac S. George to Luther H.
Gadd and George T. Melvin
Liber SH 48 Folio 78
- 1901: Melvin conveyed his half interest to Gadd
Liber GW 22 Folio 375
- 1901: Luther H. Gadd to George T. Melvin
Liber GW 23 Folio 55

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ANNAPOLIS SURVEY
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-407

Church Circle at Main Street
name of property
Anne Arundel County, MD
county and state

=====

- 1915: George T. Melvin to Frank J. Kadam
Liber GW 114 Folio 338
- 1915: Frank J. Kadam to J. Norman Smith
Liber GW 118 Folio 254
Subject to mortgage GW 114 Folio 340
- 1921: J. Norman Smith to Delmas C. Stutler
Liber WNW 23 Folio 441
Subject to mortgage GW 114 Folio 340
- 1923: Mortgage default. Ridgely P. Melvin appointed Trustee to
sell property to Capital City Building and Loan
Association.
Equity Case 4750
Liber WNW 80 Folio 260
- 1931: Capital City Building and Loan Association to Bernard J.
Wiegard
Liber FSR 19 Folio 221
- 1933: Will of Bernard J. Wiegard devises all property to his
wife, Annie Laurie Wiegard.
Will Liber GTC 1 Folio 23
- 1933: Annie Laurie Wiegard to Maryland Hotel Corporation
Liber FSR 111 Folio 2
- 1953: Kent R. Mullikin, Stanley S. Garber, and Winifred C.
Mullikin as Directors and Trustees in Dissolution and
Liquidation of the Maryland Hotel Corporation conveyed
property to Kent R. Mullikin, Stanley S. Garber, and
Winifred C. Mullikin individually as tenants in common.
Liber JHH 765 Folio 581
- 1961: Kent R. Mullikin and Stanley S. Garber to Drummer's Lot,
Inc.
Liber GTC 1453 Folio 320
- 1968: Drummer's Lot, Inc. to Donohoe Properties and Paul M.
Pearson, Trustees.
Liber MSH 2228 Folio 284

15ement

AA-407



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
Washington, D.C. 20243

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATION — PART 1 (Pursuant to the Tax Reform Act of 1976)

Instructions: Applicant should read the instructions carefully before completing application. No Certification may be made unless a completed application form has been received (P.L. 94-455). Use typewriter or print clearly in dark ink to complete the application form. If additional space is needed to complete Part 1, use the reverse side of a separate plain sheet of paper clearly indicating the owner's name and mailing address. Part 1 of this application may be completed and sent to the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer at any time during the year, and may be sent separately or with Part 2.

PART 1 EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

1. NAME OF PROPERTY: The Maryland Inn
Address of property: Street Church Circle
City Annapolis County Anne Arundel State Maryland Zip Code 21401
Name of historic district in which property is located _____

2. DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:
(see instructions for map and photograph requirements—use reverse side if necessary)

See attached narrative

3. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:
(use reverse side if necessary)

See attached narrative

Date of construction (if known) 1770's ☒ Original site ☐ Moved Date of alterations (if known) 1850's

4. NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF OWNER:

Name Paul M. Pearson, General Partner
Street c/o The Maryland Inn, Church Circle State MD Zip Code 21401
City Annapolis
Telephone Number (during pay) Area Code From Washington, D.C. 261-2631, direct
I hereby attest that the information I have provided is to the best of my knowledge correct and that I am owner of the property described above.
Signature Paul M. Pearson Date 1/31/80

For office use only

The structure described above is included within the boundaries of the National Register historic district and ☒ contributes ☐ does not contribute to the character of the district.

The structure ☐ appears ☐ does not appear to meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.6) and ☐ will likely ☐ will not be nominated to the National Register in accord with the Department of the Interior procedures (36 CFR 60).

The structure is located in a district which ☐ appears ☐ does not appear to meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.6) and ☐ will likely ☐ will not be nominated to the National Register in accord with Department of the Interior procedures (36 CFR 60), and ☐ appears ☐ does not appear to contribute to the character of said district.

Signature [Signature] Date 3-19-80
State Historic Preservation Officer

This property has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Department of the Interior (36 CFR 67) and is subject to depreciation under section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

☐ is hereby certified a historic structure.
☐ does not contribute to the character of the historic district and does not merit certification as a historic structure. Reasons given on the attached sheet.

Signature _____ Date _____
Keeper of the National Register

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
21 STATE CIRCLE
SHAW HOUSE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER:

AA 407

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:

Zone/Easting/Northing

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE: HOTEL

ORIGINAL USE: HOTEL

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:

Excellent ()

Good (X)

Fair ()

Poor: ()

THEME:

STYLE: GEORGIAN, ITALIANANE VIC

DATE BUILT:

1784 Altered

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

TOWN: Annapolis

LOCATION:

221- 225 Main St.

COMMON NAME: Maryland Inn

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: HOTEL Map 32 Par 224

OWNER: Annapolis Land Co.

ADDRESS: % Maryland Inn

Duke of Gl & Main, Annapolis 21401

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

Yes (X) No () Restricted ()

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Nat. Reg.

Local () State () National (X)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Stone () Brick (X) Concrete () Concrete Block ()

2. Wall Structure

A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam () Balloon ()

B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick (X) Stone () Concrete () Concrete Block ()

C. Iron () D. Steel () E. Other:

3. Wall Covering: Clapboard () Board and Batten () Wood Shingle () Shiplap ()

Novelty () Stucco () Sheet Metal () Aluminum () Asphalt Shingle ()

Brick Veneer (X) Stone Veneer () Asbestos Shingle ()

Bonding Pattern:

Other:

4. Roof Structure

A. Truss: Wood (X) Iron () Steel () Concrete ()

B. Other:

5. Roof Covering: Slate (X) Wood Shingle () Asphalt Shingle () Sheet Metal ()

Built Up () Rolled () Tile () Other:

6. Engineering Structure:

7. Other:

Appendages: Porches (X) Towers () Cupolas (X) Dormers (X) Chimneys (X) Sheds () Ells (X)

Wings () Other:

Roof Style: Gable () Hip () Shed () Flat () Mansard (X) Gambrel () Jerkinhead ()

Saw Tooth () With Monitor () With Bellcast () With Parapet () With False Front ()

Other:

Number of Stories: 4

Number of Bays: N.A.

Entrance Location: Varied

Approximate Dimensions: 150 x 60 irreg plan

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

No Threat (X) Zoning () Roads ()

Development () Deterioration ()

Alteration () Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive () Negative ()

Mixed () Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-407

Exceptional Belvedere at Mansard roof overlooking entire city; round headed dormers at side and flat-iron front of structure, with deep molded wood cornice; windows with splayed brick arches (small number altered to flat arches), those at the first floor at the Church Circle end with pedimented caps excellent porches at Main and Duke of Gloucester Streets, the sawn banjo-board balusters; much of the stone foundation retains galleting; brick string courses at second and third floors; numerous chimneys with corbeled caps.

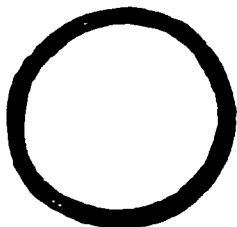
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

One of Annapolis's focal points visually and socially, as Inn was and is the meeting place for visitors and members of the Maryland General Assembly. Built in 1784 at the site of the old Drummer's Lot, where citizens gathered to hear news of Colonial and World events read by the drummer. Enlarged at various times in 19thC. Critical to townscape.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane()Woodland()Scattered Buildings()
Moderately Built Up()Densely-Built Up(x)
Residential()Commercial(x)
Agricultural()Industrial()
Roadside Strip Development()
Other:

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:




Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983

0204071225

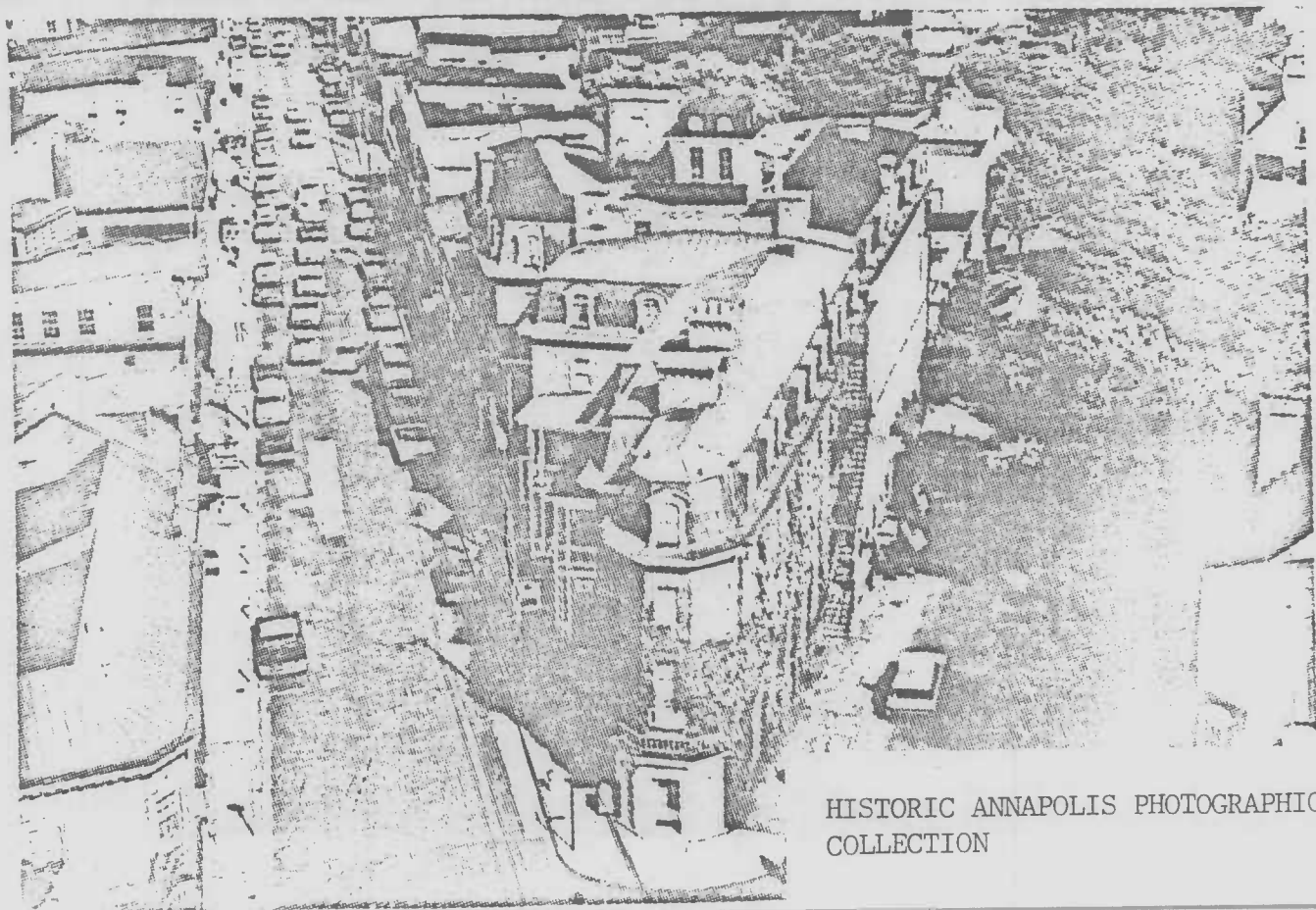
Form 10-445
(5/62)

1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland COUNTY TOWN VICINITY STREET NO. Church Circle at Main ORIGINAL OWNER Thomas Hyde of Severn ORIGINAL USE Inn PRESENT OWNER PRESENT USE Inn WALL CONSTRUCTION brick NO. OF STORIES Four		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
		2. NAME Maryland Inn DATE OR PERIOD 1772-80 STYLE Georgian with Victor. overlay ARCHITECT BUILDER	
		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION <p>The Maryland Inn is one of Annapolis' very important structures historically - its associative value is high. In addition to its well documented historical significance, the Maryland Inn is one of the city's most interesting architectural monuments. Built before the Revolution, the hotel is a tall narrow, oddly shaped structure, which suited itself well to Victorianization and in effect the inn is a Victorian "flat-iron" building. 3 storeys with a mansard 4th storey. The building is roughly "L" shaped with the back of the L running down Duke of Gloucester and the base running perpendicularly over to Main - the 3rd side is irregular with various projections porches, etc. The original brick work on the main portion is extremely handsome, however, almost all of the decorative features are 19th C. - they include a tremendous variety of classical, Victorian, and jig saw motifs. The building is one of Annapolis' most scenic and visually one of the most important due to location - it is also a marvelous example, illustrating architectural growth and change.</p>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE</div> <div>  </div> <div>restored early 50s Exterior good</div> </div>			
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  </div>		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  </div>	
3. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. Peter Magruder - 1790 Watercolor C. Milburn, etc. Kent Mulliken		2. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William D. Morgan Columbia University New York City DATE OF RECORD June 29, 1967	

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE



VIEW FROM ST. ANNE'S STEEPLE. Ca. 1965



HISTORIC ANNAPOLIS PHOTOGRAPHIC
COLLECTION

A large number of those expected to be so inclined are members of the

being, wining and meeting.

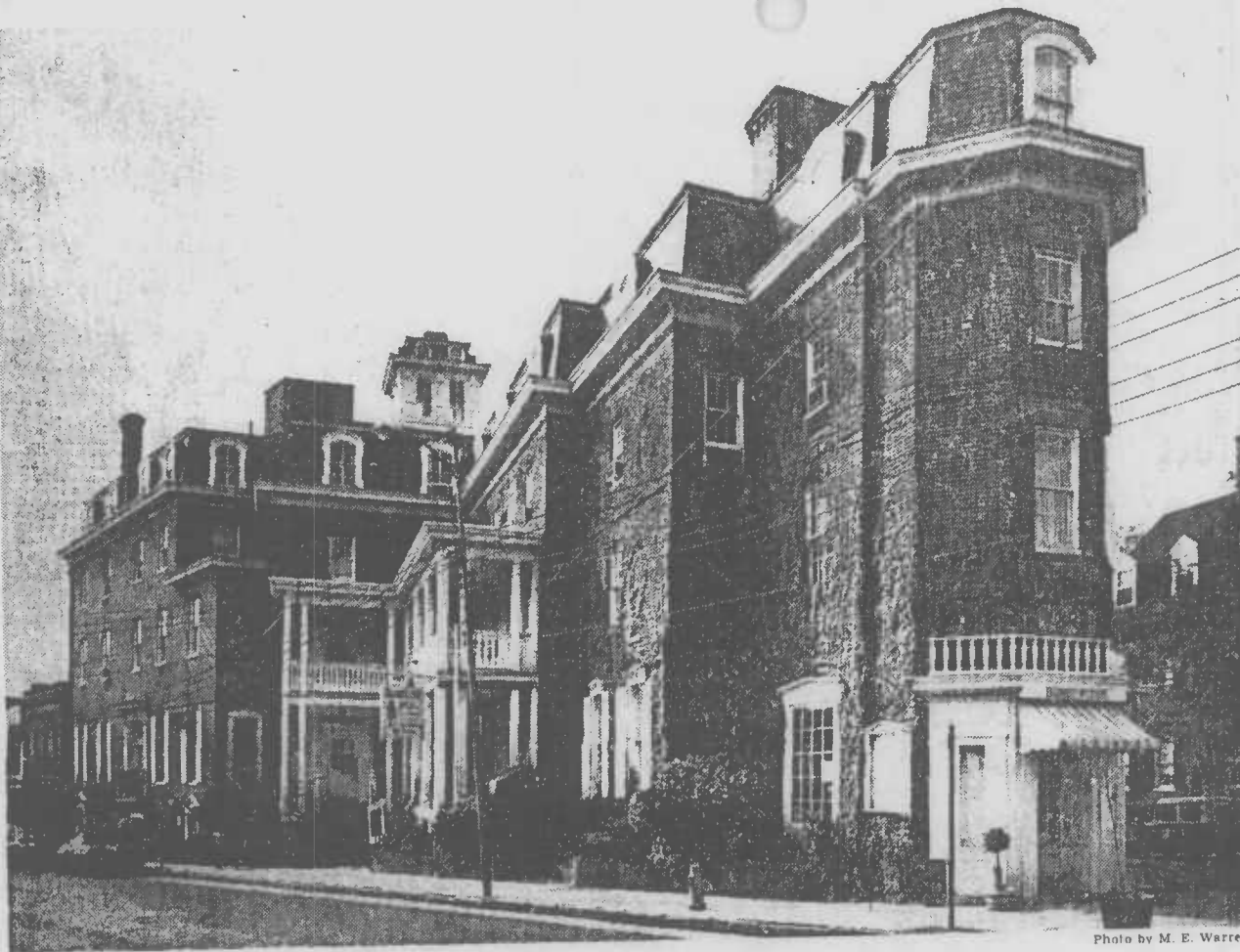


Photo by M. E. Warren

Maryland Inn today viewed from Church Circle, with Main Street at the left of the "point" and Duke of Gloucester Street on the right.

House (oldest in use in the country) and other 18th century structures.

The Inn has been an Inn most of its life, although it had spells as a boarding house and private residence and became a hotel in the 1860s. A fourth floor was added in 1868 and other work was done then, including construction of the balcony, or porch, on the second floor that now leads to the "Hyde Suite," pleasant rooms that look out over Church Circle from the distinctive "point" of the building (see photographs).

But by World War I the inn had become offices and apartments and continued that way until 1953 when realtors Kent Mullikin of Annapolis and Stanley Garber of Washington bought it and began restoration of it as a Revolutionary War period inn.

The present proprietor and Innkeeper became involved in 1964.

They were surprised at how much 200-year-old stuff turned up when they started to renovate the basement for customers. In addition to locating the kitchen in what had been a sort of storage

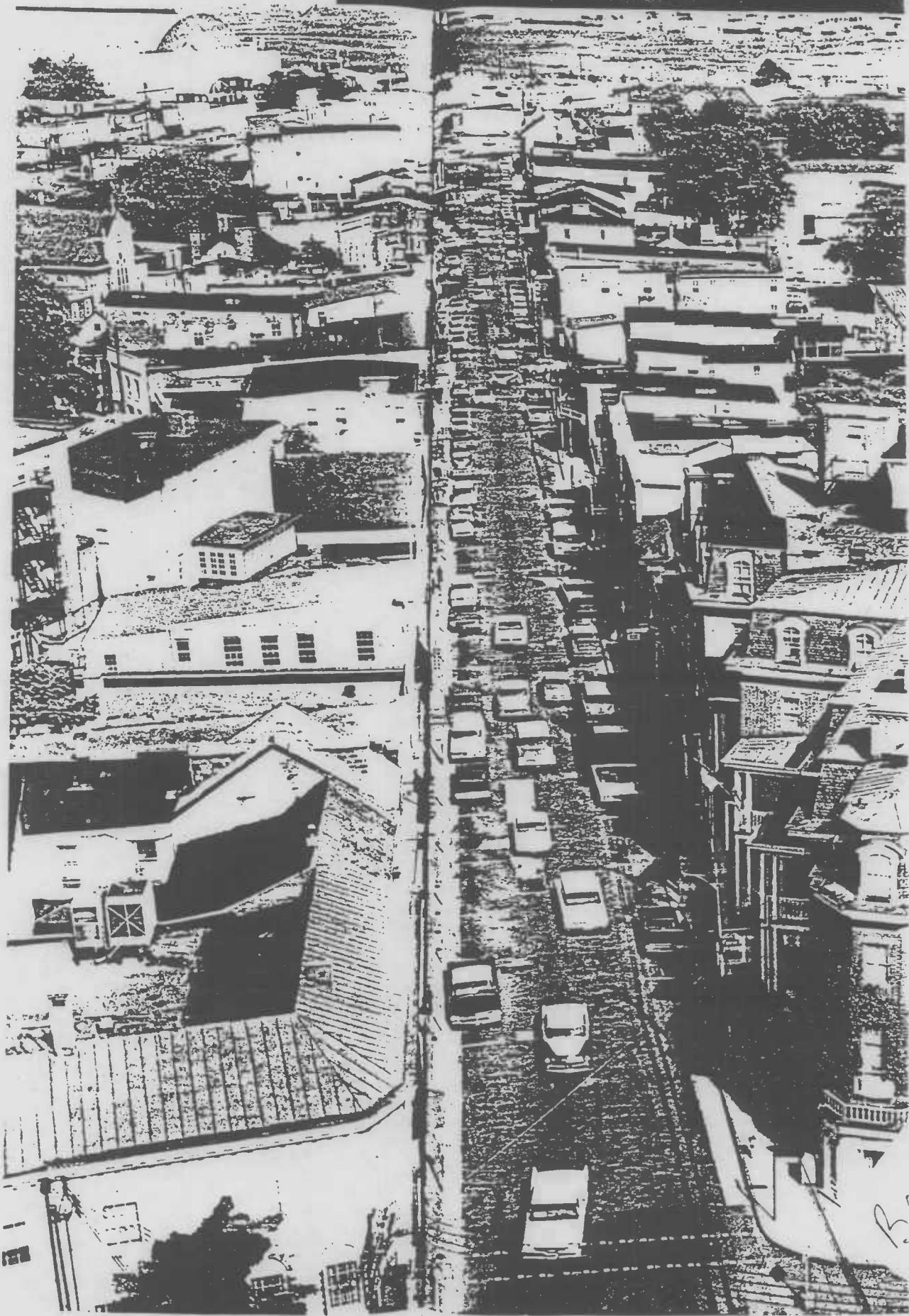
room, and what must be the original floor was found under two other floors and two great beams, 11 by 13 inches in thickness and 40 or 50 feet long, were found to be holding up the whole place.

Still another room in the Inn helps maintain the atmosphere. It is "The Drummer's Lot," a small taproom named after what the land was used for long before Thomas Hyde built the Inn in the early 1770s.

In 1694, or thereabouts, the

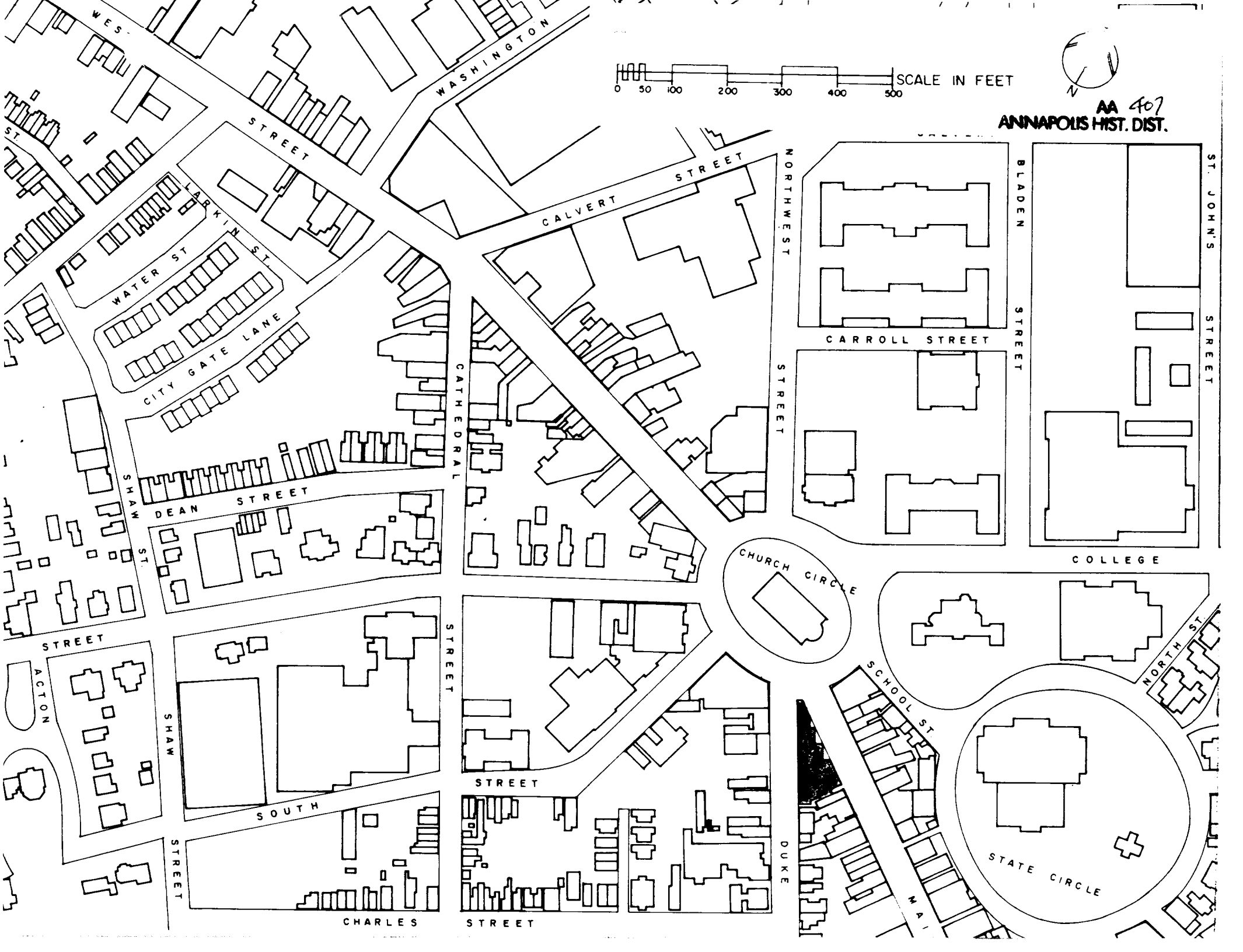
lot on Church Circle where the inn now stands was designated for the drummer, a chap who beat on the drum to attract people's attention and then announced the day's news, much in the manner of the town crier elsewhere. He also used his drum to call the State legislature for the afternoon sessions, and if a member was missing after the third drum roll, he was fined 100 pounds of tobacco. Times have changed.

AA-407



AA-407

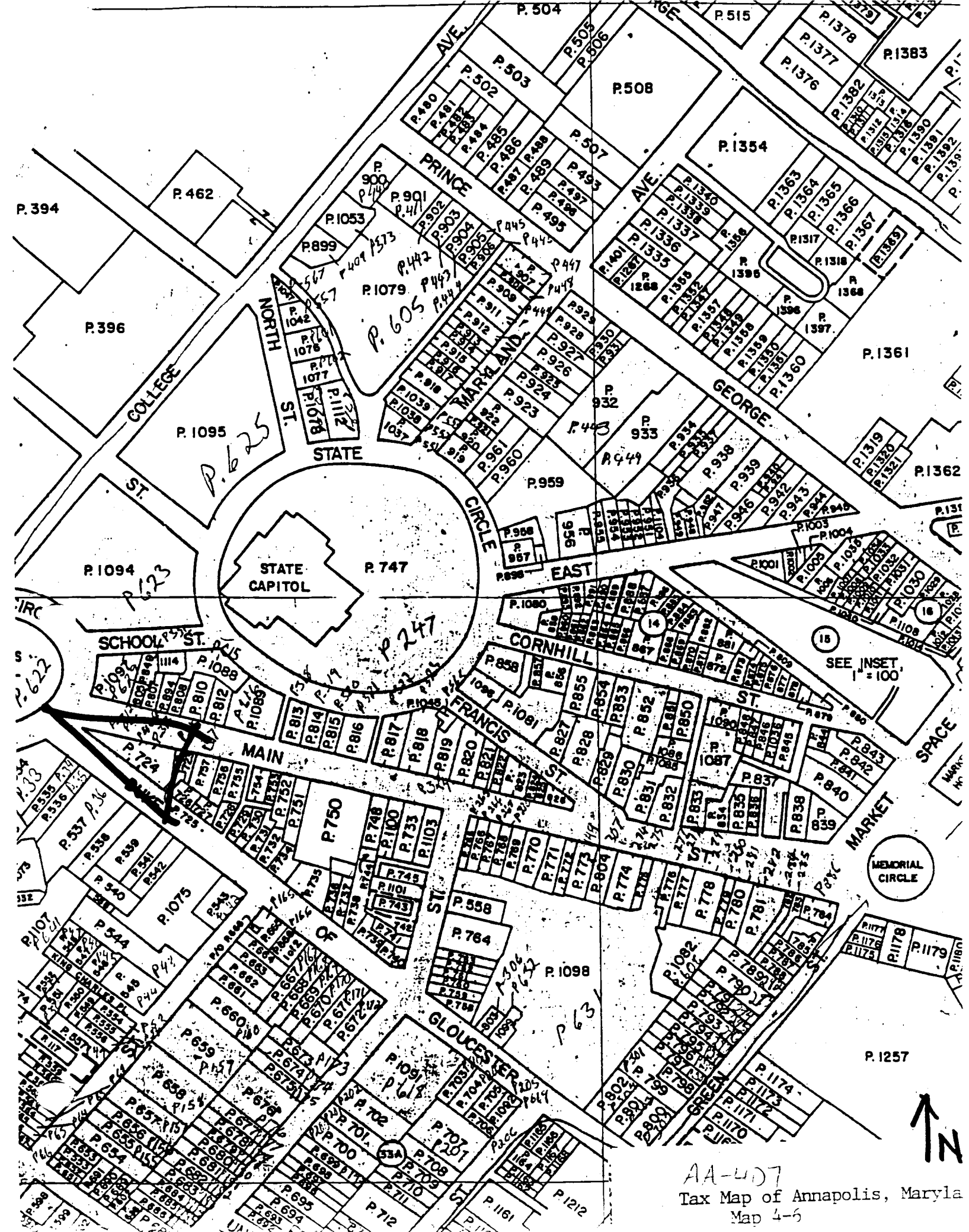
Main Street, from St. Anne's Church
Steeple, June 16, 1962
MdHR G 1890-30.221A



0 50 100 200 300 400 500 SCALE IN FEET



AA 407
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.



AA-405

Tax Map of Annapolis, Maryla
Map 4-6



AA-407
MARYLAND INN
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MD SHPO

VIEW LOOKING FROM CHURCH CIRCLE
SE DOWN DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

1/28



AA-407

MARYLAND INN

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MD SHPO

VIEW FROM CHURCH CIRCLE LOOKING SE DOWN DUKE OF
GLOUCESTER

2/28



AA-407
MARYLAND INN
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW LOOKING SOUTH
3/28



AA-407

MARYLAND INN

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JULY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

NE ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST

4/28



AA-407

MARYLAND INN

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

DETAIL OF ENTRY, VIEW LOOKING SW

5/28



AA-407
MARYLAND INN
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES

JULY 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL OF PORCH, NE ELEVATION

6/28



AA-407

MARYLAND INN

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

MAIN ENTRY, LOOKING SOUTH

7/28



AA-407
MD INN
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES

JULY 1994

MD SHPO

FIRST STORY PORCH DETAIL, LOOKING
SW

8/28

Please Use Drummers Lot
or Lobby Entrance
to King of France Tavern



AA-407

MARYLAND INN
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

BASEMENT ENTRY, WEST ELEVATION

9/28



AA-407
MARYLAND INN
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW LOOKING WEST
10/28



AA-407

MARYLAND INN

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JULY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

DETAIL OF NE WALL OF ADDITION

11/28



AA-407

MARYLAND INN
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW OF REAR, LOOKING WEST

12/28



AA-407

MARYLAND INN

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACENIES

MAY 1994

MD SHPO

VIEW LOOKING NORTH TOWARDS CHURCH CIRCLE FROM

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET

13/28



AA-407

MARYLAND INN

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MD SHPO

VIEW LOOKING NORTH FROM DUKE OF

GLOUCESTER STREET

14/28



AA-407

MARYLAND INN
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

PORCH, WEST ELEVATION

15/28



AA-407

MARYLAND INN

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MD SHPD

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION; DETAIL OF PORCH

16/28



AA-407

MARYLAND INN

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

WEST ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH

17/28



AA-407

MARYLAND INN
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

DETAIL OF WEST ELEVATION

18/28



AA-407
MARYLAND INN
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MD SHPO

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION, NORTH END, DETAIL OF
FOUNDATION

19/28



AA-407

MARYLAND INN
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

DETAIL, WEST ELEVATION

20/28



AA-407

MARYLAND INN
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

DETAIL OF MANSARD ROOF, WEST ELEVATION

21/28



AA-407

MARYLAND INN
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

ENTRY HALL, LOOKING SOUTH

22/28



AA-407

MARYLAND INN

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, VIEW LOOKING SOUTH

23/28



AA-407
MARYLAND INN
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
MAY 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
FIRST FLOOR STAIR, LOOKING
NORTH

24/28



AA-407

MARYLAND INN

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

MAY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR STAIR, LOOKING NORTH

25/28



AA-407

MARYLAND INN

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JULY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, MANTEE, LOOKING SOUTH

26/28



AA-407

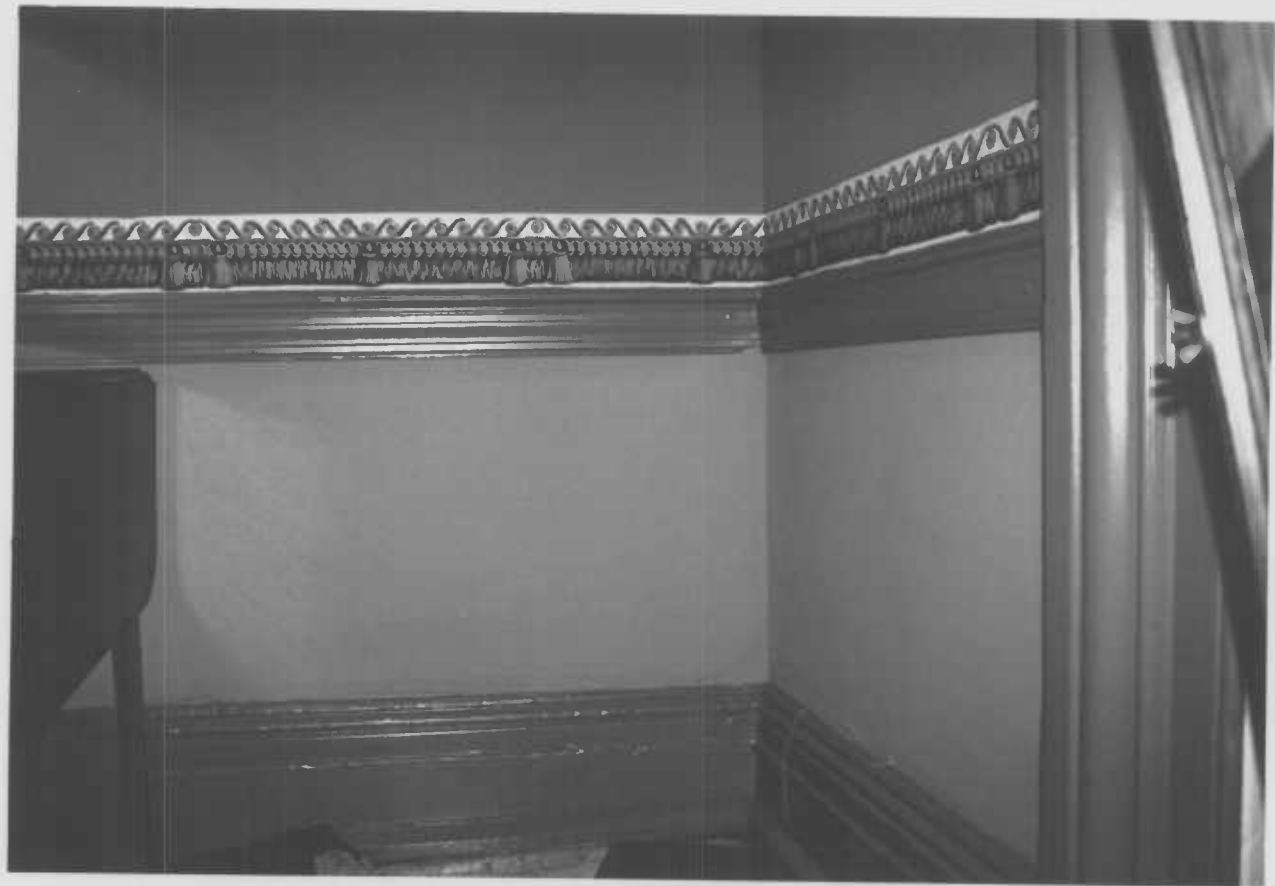
MARYLAND INN
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES

JULY 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, STAIR, LOOKING TO THIRD
FLOOR

27/28



AA-407
MARYLAND INN
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JULY 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
FIRST FLOOR, WALL DETAIL, ELEVATOR ROOM

28/28



225 Main

AA 407

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

NW Elevation/camera facing SE

225 MAIN ST



221-225 Main

AA 407

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

NW Elevation/camera facing SE